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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1871. NO. 297.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

THE LATE RIOT IN DUBLIN.

Further Outbreaks Anticipated

Death of an International Leader.

More Troubles in Paris Feared.

Results of the Session of Parliament

Active War Preparations of Russia.

Catholic Reformation in Germany.

Anniversary of the Occupation of Rome

Americans Dismissed the Viceroy's Service

The Roman Question Left to Italy.

The Riot in Dublin—Further Outbreaks Feared.

DUBLIN, September 5.—There are some apprehensions of renewal of the riot. The police have received orders to use their arms without mercy in case manifestations are made. The soldiers are still under arms. An investigation is to be made at once into the circumstances which caused the police to precipitate the riot.

DUBLIN, September 4.—There was fierce fighting in the streets all night, and the police were driven to their barracks where they received reinforcements and charged the crowd desperately. They were again driven into their barracks and again made a sally, which was repeated several times, but with the same result.

A barrel of iron was thrown from a public house at the police, which led to the storming of the house, capturing the inmates. An attempt was made to rescue them by the mob, and, in the battle which followed, the house was wrecked by the mob in its frantic rage. Half of the policemen engaged in the affrays were injured. The prisoners sang national songs all night. There is great excitement, and it is increasing.

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CRIME.

Escape of Convicts.

LITTLE ROCK, September 5.—Ten convicts escaped from the brick yard run by the penitentiary below the city this evening by overpowering the guard.

Murder in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, September 5.—Two blacksmiths, named Cavenaugh and Richmond, had a difficulty on the corner of Second and South streets this evening, during which the former shot the latter through the body, inflicting a mortal wound. Cavenaugh was arrested and committed to jail.

A Murderer Lynched.

HELENA, MONT., September 5.—A man named Doc. Minn was stabbed by a man named Baker, at Rebersburg, Mont., on Thursday last. The man died on Saturday. Baker was taken from the Sheriff by a crowd of citizens and hung. He died firm and with coolness.

Cold-Blooded Murder—Three Men Shot.

Richard Hendley, *alias* Mickey Free, a boatman, was shot dead by Sydney Flag, *alias* Smith, another boatman, last night. It was a cold-blooded murder, arising from rivalry.

Philip Rupert was shot dead and two others wounded in a fight at a Republican meeting in Chico Saturday evening.

The Rising Sun Stove Polish

Is the finest, purest, most brilliant and durable stove polish in the world. Jesse H. Lippincott agent for the manufacturers.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Baltimore and Ohio Bottled Up.

Lewisburg and Tyrone Narrow-Gauge.

Extension of the Bedford and Bridgeport

Baltimore, New Castle and Fraklin Project

Lawrenceville and Evergreen Narrow-Gauge.

Reorganization of the Atlantic and Great Western.

THE FIRST RAIL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., September 5, 1871.

To-day the first rail on the northern division of the Cincinnati, Richmond and Fort Wayne Railroad was laid. The iron will be put down as fast as practicable.

CINCINNATI AND ROCKPORT RAILROAD.

CINCINNATI, September 5.—The old Board of Officers of the Cincinnati and Rockport Railroad was re-elected yesterday. It was determined to receive bids on both lines; also on the route from Rockport to Jasper.

NOT TO BE FORCED INTO BANKRUPTCY.

H. A. V. Post, of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad, in reply to dispatches from Indianapolis that they had asked that the railroad company be declared bankrupt, states in a card to the *Gazette* that the dispatches are calculated to place them in opposition to the settlement recently offered. They are in favor of the terms offered, and urged the creditors generally to accept them.

OUR FIRST NARROW-GAUGE RAILWAY.

Books for the subscription of stock of the Lawrenceville and Evergreen Narrow-Gauge Railway are now open. Although the project is one of the most recent, it has taken practical shape, and the road will be pushed to completion at an early day. Subscription will be received at J. J. Gillespie & Co.'s, No. 56 Wood street, at Schmidt & Friday's, corner of Eleventh street and Penn avenue, the Arsenal Bank, corner of Butler and Forty-third streets, and at Graff, Bennett & Co.'s rolling mill in Millvale borough.

THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN ROAD.

(From the Cleveland Herald.)

At noon of Friday, September 1, the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, with all the property connected with that organization, was formally transferred by the receiver to the trustees under the reorganization of the company. The transfer took place at Akron, and on its completion, the three trustees, General McClellan, Judge Thurman, of Ohio, and Mr. Duncan, of New York, took possession of the railroad and all its appurtenances in behalf of the newly organized Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company.

The new organization comprises all the various classes of bondholders, with the exception of a portion of the bonds held in Holland, and nearly all of the stockholders as signed the agreement and consented to the scaling down of their stock. It is believed that by far the greater portion of the stockholders have come into the arrangement. There is no opposition to the scheme on the part of the bond and stockholders who have not come into the arrangement, they merely preferring to take their chances outside of the arrangement. The Dutch bondholders have been paid their overdue interest, and are now working in harmony with the new organization. The shockholders who stand out do so because they think the investment is good, and that after the bonds have been properly scaled there will be more value left in the common stock than is allowed for it now in scaling down for the new organization.

The trustees who now have temporary control of the property, during the period of the new organization, will probably surrender their trust within thirty days to the company. Mr. Samuel Cleland will become its President. Of the other details of organization it would be premature to speak as yet, other than to say that the general policy of both as will guarantee the efficient, economical, and thoroughly satisfactory working of the line to the best interests of the proprietors and the public. The chief policy of the company is to be a wise liberality in furnishing all facilities for the prompt and satisfactory dispatch of all the business offered the road, no matter how great that may be, and especially for the fostering of the local interests of the line.

All arrangements with the Erie Railroad Company ceased at noon on Friday, and the two lines are now merely connecting roads. This, however, will work no interruption to the business of the road, the public, who will have the same facilities as before, so say the least. Improvements and changes are in contemplation, and will be commenced at once, the object of which is to make the Atlantic and Great Western independent of the Erie, as far as practicable in their relations with it. A few of these changes we can indicate, others in contemplation it is not yet proper to announce.

The first step, to be taken immediately, is the laying a double track, with steel rails, on the line from the Cleveland Branch (Cleveland and Mahoning) to the Ashtabula Branch, and the purchase of the necessary fonds. It is thought the St. Johns crew will row here.

NEW YORK.

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ANOTHER MURDER BY AN ABORTIONIST.

A young girl named Mary Russell, of Ridge street, died last night from the effects of an operation performed upon her by a female abortionist. The abortionist has been arrested.

ARRIVALS.

The steamships City of Washington and Colorado, from Liverpool, and Westphalia, from Hamburg, have arrived. The steamer Rhine, which sailed on Saturday, has returned. She was mistaken for the Westphalia.

OBITUARY—KARL MARX.

The international leader, Karl Marx, whose death occurred in London to-day, was a native of Germany, but had lived in London about twenty-two years. He studied law at Bonn and Berlin, and subsequently, in the year 1842, became editor of a paper at Cologne, which was the first anti-Government organ established in Germany. He moved to Paris on account of his fear of the persecution of the Prussian Government, but on the request of the Prussian authorities he was forced to remove to Brussells by the French. Thence he went to London. The breaking out of the revolution in 1848 enabled him to return to Prussia, from which he was again expelled. He again returned to Paris, but had to leave that city a second time. He then selected London as his home, and since that time, 1849, he has been engaged in various ways as a writer upon European politics, contributor to works upon science and political economy. The world-wide fame of Marx as the subject of his particular attention up to 1862, when the first idea of forming the International Society seems to have been conceived. The actual establishment of the Association in 1864 up to the present time he has attended to its details, and been its working head.

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES AND TAMMANY.

The insurance companies complain that they are being swindled heavily by the operation of a law devised by the Tammany ring, and passed last winter. The act of the Legislature authorizes an examination into the condition of any insurance company by the Superintendent of Insurance whenever, in his opinion, the public interests shall be served by such examination. The companies say they are compelled to pay from $200 to $250 for examination, and examinations are made annually, and at frequent intervals on the most frivolous pretexts, and apparently for no other purpose than to extort these exorbitant fees. A recent examination, lasting only a few hours' ride from Albany not long since, was somewhat unique. The gentleman, an examining official at his office for the purpose of making an investigation of its affairs, which only a short time previous had been pronounced in a sound condition. One hour's investigation convinced the next examiner that the company was all right, and, after a lame apology for making the examination at all, he was asked if there was anything to pay, when he promptly replied that his fee was $250. The Superintendent of Insurance is authorized to make the same examination into the condition of foreign insurance companies doing business in this State that he does into those doing business at home, and the aggregate fees for examinations are very great. The companies are willing to pay the Legislature to pass laws that shall relieve them from blackmailing.

MAYOR HALL AND COMPTROLLER CONNOLLY TO RESIGN.

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A MAMMOTH PASSENGER STEAMER.

It is said a mammoth steamer for the Hudson river is to be completed early next summer, to be run between Albany and New York to compete with the palace cars of the Hudson River Railroad. It is intended that the steamer shall be five hundred feet long. The steamer is to be capable of making twenty-eight miles an hour, and to accommodate that speed daily. It is proposed that this steamer shall run to New York and return to Albany in twelve hours, leaving Albany in the morning and returning by ten o'clock in the evening. The steamer will be run exclusively for passengers. She will have all the appointments and accommodations of a first-class hotel. She will be capable of very light draught of water, with a view to the greatest speed.

THE SUTRO TUNNEL.

The Commission appointed under the act of Congress to examine the Sutro Tunnel have arrived here, and are now engaged in making up their report. They are favorably impressed with the project, and will make some recommendations to Congress in its favor, though in what shape has not as yet been decided upon.

OHIO POLITICS.

Address of Hon. John Sherman at Van Wert.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

VAN WERT, September 5, 1871.

In spite of the oppressive heat of the weather today, a large assemblage gathered to listen to the Hon. John Sherman speak on the political situation. His address was an earnest, and forcible appeal in favor of the Republican party, and he thoroughly refuted many statements made here not long ago by Gen. Morgan. The inability of the Democrats, their demogneurism in accepting the situation without honesty or consideration, and the falsity of their charges against the administration were clearly and forcibly shown. The meeting was a great success, and all present connected with Van Wert county, hitherto doubtful, will go Republican this fall.

A FATAL DOSE.

A Man Dies in Fort Wayne from an Overdose of Quack Medicine—Street Railway Company Organized.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., September 5, 1871.

Last night Thomas Cox, a laborer on the Jackson road here, died from the effects of an overdose of *Strataroma*, provided. He had bought the stuff from a tramping physician.

Yesterday the Fort Wayne Street Railway Company, with twenty-five thousand dollars capital, was organized. President, John S. Bass; Secretary, G. E. Bursley; Treasurer, Henry Williams.

AQUATICS.

Sadler will Row Brown—The Prior Crew Challenged.

HALIFAX, September 5.—Sadler denies that he has refused the challenge of Brown to row a single scull race for from one thousand to ten thousand dollars, over the same course as that of the champion race, and declares his willingness to meet Brown in any race which their crews are entered.

The Barton crew, of Halifax, have challenged the Prior crew to row over the Halifax course for a purse of five hundred dollars.

HAMILTON, CAN., September 5.—Steps are being taken to hold a regatta on the bay at this place. The Taylor-Wushire crew stating that they will come and row for $1,000, the rowing club has taken the matter in hand, and have put a purse of $600 for the first of the necessary funds. It is thought the St. Johns crew will row here.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 5, 1871.

ANOTHER MURDER BY AN ABORTIONIST.

A young girl named Mary Russell, of Ridge street, died last night from the effects of an operation performed upon her by a female abortionist. The abortionist has been arrested.

ARRIVALS.

The steamships City of Washington and Colorado, from Liverpool, and Westphalia, from Hamburg, have arrived. The steamer Rhine, which sailed on Saturday, has returned. She was mistaken for the Westphalia.

OBITUARY—KARL MARX.

The international leader, Karl Marx, whose death occurred in London to-day, was a native of Germany, but had lived in London about twenty-two years. He studied law at Bonn and Berlin, and subsequently, in the year 1842, became editor of a paper at Cologne, which was the first anti-Government organ established in Germany. He moved to Paris, on account of his fear of the persecution of the Prussian Government, but on the request of the Prussian authorities he was forced to remove to Brussells by the French. Thence he went to London. The breaking out of the revolution in 1848 enabled him to return to Prussia, from which he was again expelled. He again returned to Paris, but had to leave that city a second time. He then selected London as his home, and since that time, 1849, he has been engaged in various ways as a writer upon European politics, contributor to works upon science and political economy. The world-wide fame of Marx as the subject of his particular attention up to 1862, when the first idea of forming the International Society seems to have been conceived. The actual establishment of the Association in 1864 up to the present time he has attended to its details, and been its working head.

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES AND TAMMANY.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN COURT.

Democratic Presidential Candidates

Hancock the Favorite at the South.

Judge Davis the Tammany Candidate.

Transfer of the Pension Office.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 5, 1871.

The Woman's Rights Question.

The suits brought against the Judges of Election of this District for refusing to register certain of the strong-minded at the last election, are not in such shape as will permit the general term, to which these cases have been certified, to decide the woman's rights question, which the suits were designed to put in issue. The Registers or Commissioners of Election failed to make any defense in the suit, and hence judgment by default is entered against them for such amount as the jury may determine. In this condition the case is certified to the general term, full of technical difficulties in the way of getting a decision upon the questions which the case is intended to raise.

Transfer of the Pension Office.

Great complaints are being made against Secretary Delano for his contemplated transfer of the Pension Office, with all its records, to the Seaton House. The latter building is one of the most combustible

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES I. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONERS,
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.
TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.
POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR.
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

FROM the report of the Bureau of Statistics it appears that last year petroleum was the fourth article of export from the United States, the total value being nearly thirty-six millions of dollars, and exceeded only by breadstuffs, cotton and coin. When it is considered that almost the entire exports of petroleum were from Pennsylvania, the importance of the product as contributing to the wealth of our State is at once apparent. And yet it is secondary to our mineral wealth, a statement which suggests the immense natural resources of Pennsylvania.

THE Rev. Mr. NORTHUP, New York, preached a sermon last Sunday wherein he came to the conclusion that "a great deal which is set down to Providence might better be set down to the carelessness, cupidity and dishonesty of man," the application of the remark being to the explosions, collisions and other similar scenes of slaughter which have lately shocked the public. Providence, probably, needs no such defense, but the guilty men responsible for these scenes deserve punishment to the extent of the law; and it is one of the encouraging signs that the disposition to punish them is growing. But what should we say of city councils and others charged with the sanitary condition of a city, who persistently neglect their duty to the imminent peril of the community?

HERE is a nut for our Democratic free trade friends, who shout themselves hoarse in denunciation of the tariff imposed by the National Government on iron, to crack at their leisure. The city government of New York some time ago passed an ordinance requiring all columns, pillars and girders used for building purposes to be inspected and pay a tax of seventy cents per foot length. In a single building, and that not an extra large one, recently inspected under this law, it is said that the tax in question amounted to some thirteen hundred dollars, in return for which the inspector simply looked at the iron and wrote out a certificate, subjecting neither column, pillar nor girder to any examination or test, however cursory or slight. Furthermore, this Tammany inspector is himself an iron founder, which is suggestive of a possibility that he may sometime refuse to give a certificate unless the iron is purchased of himself. The iron masters of New York are reported as generally complaining that the whole operation is a blackmailing swindle, devised by the Ring to benefit its favorites by fleecing the people. This inspection tax averages about one cent per pound, or something like twenty dollars a ton—more than double the amount of any tariff ever imposed by the general Government on any iron of similar character and class. When the organs and orators of Free-Trade Democracy have left off proving that we are ruined by Protection, a little attention to this other matter will be in order.

AS SHOWING the desperate straits to which the men who aspire to the control of the National Government are reduced, the latest exploit of the New York Ring deserves to be mentioned. For a number of days past a certain printing firm of that city has been engaged in printing a pamphlet for one of its customers, containing an *expose* of the financial operations of HALL, CONNOLLY, TWEED and SWEENEY. This coming to the ears of that noble quartette, some scoundrels, supposed to have been hirelings of the gang, the other night, after the establishment was closed, surreptitiously entered the press and composing rooms of the firm, and tampered with the type forms as they lay on the press, making a number of alterations which entirely changed the sense of the matter. The firm subsequently learned that CONNOLLY had, through a third party, made overtures to the author for the purpose of securing a modification of the pamphlet; but his offer having been rejected, he resorted to the desperate expedient above mentioned. Fortunately this villainous piece of Vandalism was discovered by the author before any of the pamphlets were circulated, and the firm is now engaged in reprinting them. They were intended partly for distribution at the mass meeting held on Monday evening to inquire into the frauds in the city finances, and this was probably the reason why they were secretly tampered with. Link by link these fellows are forging the chains with which to hang them. And yet they boast that they have the Democratic party at their back, and express entire confidence that they shall succeed in transferring their field of operations from the municipal government of New York city to the National Government at Washington. Could insolence and turpitude possibly go further?

WE regret to be obliged to state that the Indianapolis *Journal* has not yet succeeded in discovering the "excellent war record" of Mr. HENDRICKS, Democratic candidate for the Presidential nomination on the basis of the new departure, notwithstanding that it still keeps its offer of a $1,000 reward at the head of its columns, and has a number of co-laborers in various parts of the country, who are engaged with equal diligence with itself in the exciting search. Like the man who went trouting and caught nothing but cat-fish, however, the *Journal* is constantly bringing to net the most beautiful specimens of an anti-war record imaginable. The latest of these is a copy of a hand bill calling for a "Democratic" meeting in Seymour, Jackson county, Indiana, in September, 1864, when, just previous to a draft, GRANT was grappling with LEE, and SHERMAN, having captured Atlanta, was stripping his army for its march to the sea, while Hood was moving northward upon Nashville. The call says:

"Let all who are in favor of peace, all who desire to be free from the death-grip of this infamously wicked, imbecile, and tyrannical Administration, its arbitrary and illegal arrests, and its draft and conscription laws, by which peaceable citizens are dragged from their homes and all the endearments of domestic life, to butcher and be butchered, come out and hear this eloquent advocate for peace and reunion."

If this is not exactly an "excellent war record," still it dovetails most admirably with the designs of the new departurists, shows the complete consonance of thought and purpose which exists between the leaders and the rank and file, and attests his perfect fitness for the apostleship to which he aspires. Clearly HENDRICKS is the man whom Democracy should delight to honor; for CHASE has an abolition taint, and HANCOCK hung Mrs. SURRATT.

WE have received from the Superintendent of the Census Bureau advanced sheets of Table No. 2, giving the population of the several States and Territories by counties and parishes. Some of the most curious revelations furnished by these figures relate to the Chinese in the United States. They are distributed throughout twenty-three of the thirty-seven States, seven out of the eight organized Territories, and the Federal District of Columbia. The total number, including fifty-three Japanese, who for convenience are classed as Chinese, is 63,254, against 34,933 in 1860, and 758 in 1850; showing that while this element multiplied itself forty-five times within the first decade, it did not even double itself within the second. Of the aggregate number California has three-fourths, or 49,319. Idaho, Oregon, Nevada and Montana come next, with from one to four thousand each, while the remainder of the States and Territories have from one to a hundred apiece. This does not greatly look as though the country were on the verge of ruin from "cheap Chinese labor." The Indians not included in tribes—that is, those who for one reason or another have abandoned their communal existence, entered on reservations or otherwise become incorporated among the people, number 26,631, against 44,017 in 1860, showing a falling off during the last decade of 18,386. This enumeration embraces by far the larger portion of the Indian race, and is quite suggestive as indicating a likelihood that the Indian problem will ultimately be solved by a power greater than laws or legislators—extinction by mortality. The colored element has increased from 4,441,827 in 1860, to 4,880,009, a gain of 438,182; which does not argue the running out of the race, as predicted by Democratic statisticians at the close of the war. The only States which show a decrease in this class of population are Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia and West Virginia, the total decrease being 32,475 persons. Taking one person in six as the ratio of voters, the colored electors number 813,334; with one in five as the ratio, 976,001. In some of the States now classed as doubtful the influence of the colored vote will be very perceptible hereafter; in a number of cases, indeed, they will hold the balance of power. Pennsylvania has a colored population of 65,294, against 56,949 in 1860, being an increase of 8,345. This should give a colored vote of nearly or quite eleven thousand, the great bulk of which will of course be thrown for the Republican ticket in the ensuing State election.

WHEN, in his Saratoga speech a week or two ago, Mr. Speaker BLAINE cited the enormous wealth of the members of the Tammany Ring as presumptive evidence that a portion of the public money had stuck to their fingers in the process of handling it, the Maine *Standard*, a Democratic journal, endeavored to break the force of the argument by holding him up as a millionaire rolling in luxury, and intimating that he had procured his money through connection with public affairs. The only fact adduced in support of the statement was that Mr. BLAINE paid a tax on real and personal estate of $37,000; after which the *Standard* proceeded to say:

"This $37,000, however, does not include a large coal and land property in the States of Pennsylvania and Virginia, nor a valuable interest in a Lake Superior copper mine, nor his princely residence in Washington, valued at $40,000 or $50,000, or any other property."

This article was copied and commented upon by the New York *World*, and subsequently by pretty nearly every Democratic journal in the country, as proof of the cosy manner in which Radical officials feathered their private nests. The charge having come to the notice of Mr. BLAINE, that gentleman replies through the columns of the paper which started the calumny, that he never owned a dollar of any kind of property in Virginia in his life, that he never owned a dollar in copper mines or copper stocks, that his "princely residence" in Washington was purchased for $28,000, which saves him about $2,000 annual rent, and that his property in Pennsylvania was purchased near his birth place at very low figures, several years before his name was ever mentioned for Congress, and that the income derived therefrom yields only a respectable competency instead of the great wealth assigned to him. Now let the *World* and its lesser echoes have the candor and honesty to publish the retraction as swiftly and heartily as they gave tongue to the slander; and while doing so let TWEED and Company disclose the sources of their own incomes, and the manner in which they were obtained, as frankly and fairly as Mr. BLAINE has done. Ten years ago TWEED was a bankrupt chair maker; to-day he boasts himself worth twenty millions of dollars. A few years since CONNOLLY was a poor clerk; he is now a modern CROESUS. How did they amass their immense riches? Was it by diligent attention to legitimate business, like Speaker BLAINE, or was it by devoting their time and energies to systematic and scientific violation of the Eighth Commandment?

AT LAST!

The people of New York have at last heeded the cry of the continent, and set themselves over in opposition to their taskmasters of Tammany. The long deferred meeting of citizens to consider the charges of corruption and extravagance against the city government was held on Monday night. It is a good sign that it was non-partisan in its composition. Prominent citizens of both political parties participated in the proceedings, and appeared to vie with each other in earnestness and sincerity of purpose. Now let the real work commence. The resolutions adopted at the meeting are admirable in tone and character—nothing can add to their force and pertinency. But let them be carried into effect. We recollect that last winter a mass meeting of similar character was held in the same city, whereat equally eloquent speeches were made, and equally ringing resolutions passed. But it was a mere flash in the pan, a crackling of thorns under the pot, a fusilade of harmless Chinese fireworks, which made a great noise and left a strong smell of powder, but did not much us even singe a whisker. We trust this fiasco will not be repeated. It is not a review that is demanded, it is battle. Let the guns be shotted this time. What the citizens of New York need to exercise at this juncture is, above all else, clear grit—the quality of persistence. They have given us a brave flourish of trumpets; now let them show us how they can fight. The question is simply this—dare they be as courageous in the interests of honesty and integrity as is Tammany in the service of all unrighteousness? If they so dare, let them prove it by their deeds, and the whole grateful nation will applaud. "I go to labor in the vineyard," they have said. Now the question is whether they will go, and stay there until the work is finished?

New Departure in the Episcopal Church.

A new liberal movement, of some importance when considered in connection with its probable results, has been inaugurated in the Episcopal Church. It appears that for some three years a number of distinguished divines, of this country and of England, have been jointly engaged in revising the book of Common Prayer, with intent to exclude from it those passages which had given rise to controversy and contention in the church, and to complete the work as to make it acceptable to Christians of all denominations who desired a litargy. This work, after much consultation and labor, has just been completed and published. The vestry and congregation of Emanuel Church, New York city, determined to adopt it; and last Sunday being agreed upon as the date of the change, the rector of the church, before commencing the morning service, explained that it had always been his principle, while connected with any organization, to yield obedience to its laws, and that, consequently, although the wishes of the vestry and congregation exactly coincided with his own, and although the new ritual appeared to him in every way scriptural and right, he had felt it his duty before adopting it to withdraw from the Old Communion, in which no such change of liturgy would be legal. He had therefore addressed a letter to the Bishop of the diocese, resigning his position as a Presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and requested him to erase his name from the list of clergymen under his charge. At the close of the rector's statement the services were proceeded with according to the revised ritual, the congregation appearing greatly pleased with the changes made in the old form, and responding with great heartiness. It is stated that a large number of influential clergymen have indorsed the new prayer book as tending to bring Christian people of different names more closely together, and it is likely that the example of the rector and congregation of Emanuel Church will in time be widely followed.

THERE is a law in Pennsylvania against the publication by newspapers of indecent advertisements; such, for instance, as patent medicines, certain kinds of medical works, and the cards of such professional gentlemen as the one now under indictment for criminal malpractice in New York city. This law is oftener violated in Philadelphia than in all the rest of the State combined, and yet not the slightest effort is made to enforce it.—*Philadelphia Press.*

It must have surprised the readers of *Scribner's Monthly* to see inserted conspicuously in its pages one of the most objectionable of the advertisements spoken of above. It is due from the editor and publishers of that magazine that the character of its appearance, otherwise the inference will be that they conduct the publication on principles wholly foreign to the standard set up. A repetition of the advertisement should cause the magazine to be banished from respectable families.

Importation of Stone From Greece.

A vessel arrived at Boston recently laden with five hundred tons of white cliff stone, quarried near the sea shore on the Island of Negropont, in the Grecian Archipelago. As it is the first importation of the stone to this country, it has excited some notice, and many curious questions have been asked respecting it. Since last March this species of stone has attracted the attention of scientific men, from its white, chalky appearance, and is used for the manufacture of artificial stone of rare beauty and polish, and is also made into emery wheels, oil stones, &c. The process of manufacture is first to reduce the stone to a fine powder, which, after being mixed with any mineral substance, sand, gravel, or other kind of stone, in varying propositions according to the desired result, it is then moistened with bitters by which it is made plastic and capable of being moulded into any form. It is thus turned into a condition fit for the production of various kinds of artificial stone, either plain or highly ornamental.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICAN PRESS.

What the "Volksblatt" and "Freiheits Freund" Say About the Primary Elections.

Frequent inquries indicate that considerable curiosity exists among our readers to know how the result of the local elections of last Saturday is regarded by our German fellow citizens. As the most satisfactory means of gratifying this natural feeling we appeal for light on the subject to the two leading German newspapers of the city.

In the *Volksblatt* of Monday we find the election and its results treated in the cool philosophical spirit characteristic of the sheet. Among other things it says: "The candidates of the Ring, which since many years governs the city and county, were Morgan, McGee and Kehew, consequently the Ring has carried through two of its three candidates." "Gross" it says, "was defeated because he was too German for some and not Germans enough for others." "We should have been pleased to see Mr. Gross nominated, and we believe that his nomination would have been in the interest of the Republican party. The liberal minded Republicans will, though perhaps in a roundabout way, yet attain their aim. We take it cool." The *Volksblatt*, with the utmost confidence, alleges that gigantic frauds were committed, affirming that "all dark powers of society were put in motion to effect the desired result," and it thinks that the experiment of the new system of primary elections did not succeed in a way to encourage its use in the future.

In another article the *Volksblatt* pays its respects to "our friend, who also calls himself the *Friend of Freedom (Freiheit's-Freund)*" in appreciative recognition of his discovery announced on Saturday that "the wicked *Volksblatt* had entered into a complot with the pious COMMERCIAL for the defeat of Dr. Gross in his attempt to secure the Republican nomination for the Mayoralty."

"Were this true," says the editor, "why then we had gained our end. We do not, however, believe that any body, unless perhaps Dr. Jackson, will try to dispute with our friend the novelty of his discovery; still it would do no harm and might guard against possible misunderstandings if he were to have it patented."

And then follows some badinage which may or may not have exerted an irritating influence upon the editorial nerves to which it was applied.

In the *Freiheits-Freund* of the same date an article nearly a column long is devoted to the election of Saturday. It bears internal evidence of having been written under a degree of perturbation of spirit quite foreign to the Tentonic mind. In reading portions of it one is irresistibly reminded of the Roman moralist to whom, as he tells us himself, clemency seemed folly.

"Si natura negat, facit *indignatio* versum,
Qualecunque potest, quales ego, vel Chuvienus."

The vehemence of the writer's emotion is manifest even in the opening sentences of the article:

"The Republican primary elections are over. Dr. Gross is defeated and Morgan is nominated by a majority of 2,355 votes. Yes, indeed, the German candidate is defeated. And whom has he to thank for his brilliant discomfiture? Is it due to his want of popularity, or to the fact that he is a German? No, again and again! Simply and alone the *Volksblatt* has defeated him by its perfidious article of Wednesday. That sheet has thus repeatedly (who counts how many times?) prodigately and irreparably injured the political influence of the Germans. The octogenerious writer of that hetzblatt, which we can hardly call an article, while even as impudently as falsely and shamelessly misrepresenting the Germans, stirred up the Sunday question so odious to Americans, and purposely and upon order placed in the hands of the enemies of the German candidate the club with which they knocked him down. Undoubtedly, that pitiable scribbler scraped together the mud with which the COMMERCIAL plastered him; he conjured up the unclean spirit, its of which he well knew that they could not be laid. The COMMERCIAL, a bosom friend of the *Volksblatt*, knew beforehand that that infamatory article would be written. What the one Jesuit had written the other used in a genuinely demagogical manner. The article as a paid for communication went through the two principal evening papers, and with a single blow the popular favor, hitherto everywhere for Dr. Gross, was turned away from him. In fact, it was the most flagitious conspiracy between the German free thinker *par excellence* and the enemies of the Germans, in order to dash down Dr. Gross from the heights of his popularity. It has succeeded. What will be the Judas wages, or what has been the reward of the writer of that article, who, under the mask of feigned friendship, stabbed the friend—the German candidate—in the back as he fit right patriotically embraced him? Time will show. In the meanwhile, go, German fellow citizen, and render your thanks to the services of that literary ruffian who has purchased for $28,000, which saves him about $2,000 annual rent, and that his property in Pennsylvania was purchased near his birth place at very low figures, several years before his name was ever mentioned for Congress, and that the income derived therefrom yields only a respectable competency instead of the great wealth assigned to him. Now let the *World* and its lesser echoes have the candor and honesty to publish the retraction as swiftly and heartily as they gave tongue to the slander; and while doing so let TWEED and Company disclose the sources of their own incomes, and the manner in which they were obtained, as frankly and fairly as Mr. BLAINE has done. Ten years ago TWEED was a bankrupt chair maker; to-day he boasts himself worth twenty millions of dollars. A few years since CONNOLLY was a poor clerk; he is now a modern CROESUS. How did they amass their immense riches? Was it by diligent attention to legitimate business, like Speaker BLAINE, or was it by devoting their time and energies to systematic and scientific violation of the Eighth Commandment?

AT LAST!

The people of New York have at last heeded the cry of the continent, and set themselves over in opposition to their taskmasters of Tammany. The long deferred meeting of citizens to consider the charges of corruption and extravagance against the city government was held on Monday night. It is a good sign that it was non-partisan in its composition. Prominent citizens of both political parties participated in the proceedings, and appeared to vie with each other in earnestness and sincerity of purpose. Now let the real work commence. The resolutions adopted at the meeting are admirable in tone and character—nothing can add to their force and pertinency. But let them be carried into effect. We recollect that last winter a mass meeting of similar character was held in the same city, whereat equally eloquent speeches were made, and equally ringing resolutions passed. But it was a mere flash in the pan, a crackling of thorns under the pot, a fusilade of harmless Chinese fireworks, which made a great noise and left a strong smell of powder, but did not much us even singe a whisker. We trust this fiasco will not be repeated. It is not a review that is demanded, it is battle. Let the guns be shotted this time. What the citizens of New York need to exercise at this juncture is, above all else, clear grit—the quality of persistence. They have given us a brave flourish of trumpets; now let them show us how they can fight. The question is simply this—dare they be as courageous in the interests of honesty and integrity as is Tammany in the service of all unrighteousness? If they so dare, let them prove it by their deeds, and the whole grateful nation will applaud. "I go to labor in the vineyard," they have said. Now the question is whether they will go, and stay there until the work is finished?

New Departure in the Episcopal Church.

A new liberal movement, of some importance when considered in connection with its probable results, has been inaugurated in the Episcopal Church. It appears that for some three years a number of distinguished divines, of this country and of England, have been jointly engaged in revising the book of Common Prayer, with intent to exclude from it those passages which had given rise to controversy and contention in the church, and to complete the work as to make it acceptable to Christians of all denominations who desired a litargy. This work, after much consultation and labor, has just been completed and published. The vestry and congregation of Emanuel Church, New York city, determined to adopt it; and last Sunday being agreed upon as the date of the change, the rector of the church, before commencing the morning service, explained that it had always been his principle, while connected with any organization, to yield obedience to its laws, and that, consequently, although the wishes of the vestry and congregation exactly coincided with his own, and although the new ritual appeared to him in every way scriptural and right, he had felt it his duty before adopting it to withdraw from the Old Communion, in which no such change of liturgy would be legal. He had therefore addressed a letter to the Bishop of the diocese, resigning his position as a Presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and requested him to erase his name from the list of clergymen under his charge. At the close of the rector's statement the services were proceeded with according to the revised ritual, the congregation appearing greatly pleased with the changes made in the old form, and responding with great heartiness. It is stated that a large number of influential clergymen have indorsed the new prayer book as tending to bring Christian people of different names more closely together, and it is likely that the example of the rector and congregation of Emanuel Church will in time be widely followed.

THERE is a law in Pennsylvania against the publication by newspapers of indecent advertisements; such, for instance, as patent medicines, certain kinds of medical works, and the cards of such professional gentlemen as the one now under indictment for criminal malpractice in New York city. This law is oftener violated in Philadelphia than in all the rest of the State combined, and yet not the slightest effort is made to enforce it.—*Philadelphia Press.*

It must have surprised the readers of *Scribner's Monthly* to see inserted conspicuously in its pages one of the most objectionable of the advertisements spoken of above. It is due from the editor and publishers of that magazine that the character of its appearance, otherwise the inference will be that they conduct the publication on principles wholly foreign to the standard set up. A repetition of the advertisement should cause the magazine to be banished from respectable families.

Importation of Stone From Greece.

A vessel arrived at Boston recently laden with five hundred tons of white cliff stone, quarried near the sea shore on the Island of Negropont, in the Grecian Archipelago. As it is the first importation of the stone to this country, it has excited some notice, and many curious questions have been asked respecting it. Since last March this species of stone has attracted the attention of scientific men, from its white, chalky appearance, and is used for the manufacture of artificial stone of rare beauty and polish, and is also made into emery wheels, oil stones, &c. The process of manufacture is first to reduce the stone to a fine powder, which, after being mixed with any mineral substance, sand, gravel, or other kind of stone, in varying propositions according to the desired result, it is then moistened with bitters by which it is made plastic and capable of being moulded into any form. It is thus turned into a condition fit for the production of various kinds of artificial stone, either plain or highly ornamental.

Discoveries of the greatest interest have been made recently at the Baths of Caracalla in Rome. A chamber has been excavated with the marble basins still in their places, and a fountain in the center, in which it is proposed to convey the Acqua Marcia. Near the Pantheon, part of the ancient aqueduct that used to convey the Acqua Vergine to the Baths of Agrippa has come to light, and some great discovery is expected near the Forum.

SONG FOR A FAMILY REUNION.

Three thousand members of the Howe family assembled at Framingham, Massachusetts, last Thursday, and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe wrote for them the following melodious song of welcome:

The year that flings her blossoms wide
As speedthrifts cast their gold,
Collects her ripened fruits with pride,
From Summer's fiery mould.
The winged seeds are carried far,
On their mysterious way;
This shoots beneath the polar star,
This 'neath the tropic ray.

Even thus the souls of human kind,
On will's strong current fly,
And their appointed limit find,
To fail and fructify.
But love has blown his blast to day,
Beneath the glittering dome,
That we should feed within his sway
The deathless joy of home.

And this one comes from desert wastes—
And this from sunny isles,
And this one crowned with sorrows hastes,
And this one crowned with smiles.
But was the freedom that enlarged
Our youth's unfolding powers,
The daring impulse that sur-charged,
With life, our pilgrim hours.

But happier yet the sacred bond
That doth our presence claim,
That conjures memories full and fond
With one ancestral name.
Freedom and love are welded both
In ties of kindred blood;
So, let us, thankful, pledge our troth
To human brotherhood.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Preparations on an extensive scale are now making in New York for the grand demonstration of the workingmen, week after next, in favor of the eight-hour law principle. All the Trade Unions will turn out on the occasion, and two speakers will be invited from each of these organizations. Mr. Arthur Curran, of the Stone Cutters, has been appointed to act as Grand Marshal, and Mr. William J. Jessup Chairman of the meeting to be held in the evening at the Cooper Institute. Horace Greeley will be one of the orators, and possibly Wendell Phillips. From present indications, it is safe to say, the demonstration will be the most imposing of its kind ever witnessed in New York.

It is stated by the *Veritz* newspaper that for some time past a large number of priests in Paris have allowed their beards to grow; the annoyance to which they were subjected during the Commune having, it is supposed, led to this innovation. What the new Archbishop will say to the practice is not yet known.

On the eastern slope of Clark Mountain, Nev., near its summit, there is a perpendicular cliff 250 feet high. At about 100 feet from the base of the cliff, on its front, are engraven the characters † I I D. The cross and letters are of immense size, being fully sixty feet in height, and cut into the cliff two and a half feet deep—so that they can be plainly seen at a distance of five miles. By whom this strange workmanship was done is unknown. The fact, however, that the letters are the Roman character, and are proceeded by the figure of a cross, would make it appear that it was done by the Jesuit missionaries, who were known to have been in that region many years ago. The Indians have nothing of its authors, nor have they any traditions concerning its origin.

A singular and beautiful incident occurred at a funeral in Cape Ann the other day. Just at the conclusion of the services over the remains a white dove suddenly made its appearance, and after making the circuit of the apartment, alighted upon the head of the rector who had conducted the exercises. There it quietly remained until removed and properly cared for. It did not belong to the family, but was the property of a neighbor, who resides on the same street. The dove has ever been considered an emblem of peace, and appearing as did this one, at such a time and under such peculiar circumstances, it awakened pleasant emotions in the hearts of all present.

A stranger who but occasionally visits New York will hardly recognize the Battery in its present condition. The walks, grass and trees are quite rural looking, while the work of constructing the new pier is being pushed forward rapidly. Already twelve thousand square yards of mud have been taken from the bed of the river, and ten thousand square yards of stone dumped and leveled in its place.

Efforts will be made to have Congress extend the additional bounty act granting bounties to soldiers. The acting Second Auditor thinks it a feasible and just measure to allow the delinquent claimants further time in which to present their evidence.

Encke's comet, one well known to scientific men, and which is visible about every three years, is looked for by the professors at the National Observatory early in the fall. The indications are that it will be no stranger as to be favorable to observations. These gentlemen are at present engaged observing two new asteroids discovered by Prof. Peters and Prof. Watson.

A farmer in San Bernardino county, California, has a field of Japan rasnip plants, and will have 50,000 roots for sale after the crop has been gathered. It is said that almost any kind of loose, sandy, dry soil will produce the plant, and that the stalk grows to the height of seven and eight feet, turning out two or more crops per year. A machine has been constructed for preparing the fibre for the market, and it will not be long, therefore, before opportunity will be afforded to test the much praised qualities of the plant, by examining it in the web of goods ready for manufacture by the needle.

A Kentucky man who attempted to cross a high railroad bridge at Shepherdsville, in that State, a few days since, stumbled and fell between the ties, but, fortunately, managed to grasp a tie with his hands, and there hung dangling, with one hundred feet of sheer fall beneath him. He was utterly unable to regain the top of the bridge, and he hung on with a death grasp until his cries brought assistance. Girded from his perilous position he was led off the bridge, apparently overcome by the danger through which he had passed. Then he got up, as he said, to go home, walked a few steps, and fell to the ground dead. Physicians, who have carefully examined his body, say that there was no bruise or wound sufficient to disable him, much less cause death, and are of opinion that his death was caused by fright.

PERSONAL.

James Johnston, Secretary of the Scottish Anti-Papal League, wrote to Mr. Gladstone to ask him to say categorically, first, whether he is not a Roman Catholic, and second, whether he did or did not, during a visit to Corfu some years ago, go down on his knees in the street, kiss the hand of a priest, and kneel within the alter rails of a Jesuit Church "like a party partaking in the high service." Mr. Gladstone contradicted the stories, but Mr. Johnston was not satisfied. He wanted to know whether they were wholly false—in effect insinuating that Mr. Gladstone had not told the whole truth. To this no reply was vouchsafed, whereupon Mr. Johnston triumphantly publishes the correspondence apparently believing that he has at last elicited the confession of fact that England's premier is a Roman Catholic.

Mr. W. W. Corcoran, who lay for weeks at the verge of death, has returned from White Sulphur Springs to his home in Washington, nearly recovered from his threatening malady.

The Rev. R. W. Church, rector of Whatley, Somersetshire, who has been appointed to the vacant Deanery of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, after a distinguished career at the University of Oxford, took his degree in first-class honors in 1836, and shortly afterward became Fellow of Oriel, at that time one of the most coveted distinctions in the University. In 1854 Mr. Church published a volume of essays, which stamped him at once as one of the most cultivated scholars and one of the most graceful writers of the age.

On the 15th Jerome Bonaparte, of Baltimore, will be married to Mrs. Edgar, of New Orleans, granddaughter of Daniel Webster. The bride elect is the mother of three lovely children, and is a beautiful blonde of very youthful appearance. The groom is a handsome bachelor of forty—more or less—and a grandnephew of Napoleon I. The wedding will be strictly private, and take place at the residence of a Catholic Priest of Newport. Both parties represent immense wealth. Jerome Bonaparte, being grandson and heir-prospective of Madame Patterson Bonaparte, of Baltimore, Md.

Press notices received from Andrew G. Curtin, American minister at St. Petersburg, state that he is spending the summer in St. Petersburg, contrary to the usual custom of foreign ministers in that City, who invariably take a tour in the provinces. The official duties of Minister Curtin are performed for him in person always, and his relations with the Imperial family and court are of the most pleasant character.

Mrs. Lucinda H. Stone, of Michigan, who is chaperoning some twenty-six young ladies now traveling in Europe, writes: In many of the hotels in Ireland we found women acting as head clerks, and doing their business with dispatch and accuracy. The change in the appearance of these clerks and dictators in hotels is for the better. An expression of more general intelligence has come over their faces; they understand you more readily, even though you may not speak the vernacular of the country, or call things by the names they give them. But every where it is to be remarked that the girls and women understand a question much quicker than the men. One does not hear from the girl waiters, "I beg pardon, ma'am," with a blank look of not comprehending the question, nearly as often as from the men employed to serve at table, and in the various capacities of hotel service.

Domestic Exports for the Fiscal Year.

Monthly report No. 12 of the Bureau of Statistics, just sent to press, contains the statistics of our foreign commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, compared with the corresponding period of 1870. The following comparative table shows the mixed values of the principal domestic products exported during these respective years:

	1871.	1870.
Breadstuffs	$79,379,187	$74,250,925
Cotton, raw	218,327,189	227,027,624
Provisions	13,463,916	5,015,732
Gold and silver coin	58,027,454	16,322,830
Gold and silver bullion	26,178,873	27,560,972
Oil cake	4,160,921	3,419,288
Petroleum	35,959,519	31,934,348
Cheese	8,252,999	8,881,934
Lard	10,563,020	8,933,397
Bacon and hams	9,196,463	6,161,114
Pork	4,392,320	3,253,137
Beef	5,455,715	1,909,171
Tobacco	19,108,797	21,109,420
Wood, and manufactures of	12,916,542	13,734,833

The Natural Wealth of Pennsylvania.

[Correspondence of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.]

The agricultural and mineral resources of the State of Pennsylvania are almost beyond estimate. To-day I had a vivid impression both of the size and natural wealth of my adopted State in a recent trip from Allentown to the "oil regions." From here to Mauch Chunk the Lehigh river bank is dotted with blast furnaces; then you wind up through the Lehigh and Wyoming coal regions; then up the north branch of the Susquehanna, with an "interval" that rivals a Western prairie; then along through southern New York, just above and parallel with the northern tier counties, until you come into Pennsylvania again and get into a region where nothing is talked about or thought about but oil wells. Push on through the oil-producing district and the lumbering fields that will soon be reached, and then you will have seen something of Pennsylvania and her natural wealth. With a little more of the New England manufacturing enterprise and industry established in this State, it will be as near perfection as can be well reached in this imperfect world, and will easily be able to subsist ten millions of people instead of two.

The Crops on the Continent.

The following interesting information in regard to the state of the crops on the continent has been received by the New York *Hanlel's Bulletin* from Messrs. Thomas Carr & Co., in Rostock, Mecklenburg: The crops of wheat and rye are in Germany about the average, probably somewhat below, but not to any considerable extent. The quality of the wheat will be better than in the spring. The quality of the rye will not be quite as good. In some parts of Southern Germany we hear of the total destruction of the crops by recent floods, and local storms. Belgium and Holland only have a moderately average crop. France only two-thirds, and less than that in the Northern and Eastern districts. In Hungary and Galicia the inundations and heavy rains have placed the crops below the average. The same is the case in Turkey, while in Scandinavian Roumania and Egypt very excellent crops are anticipated. There are contradictory reports from Russia, though it is known that the wheat suffered considerably in the spring by the heavy rains. The potato disease has made its appearance not only in Germany, but in Holland and Belgium.

Still Onward and Upward.

The extraordinary increase that has taken place in the sale of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters during the past year, is another proof that an intelligent people, although they may try all things, hold fast only to that which is good. No amount of puffery can lift inferior articles to the position of standard specifics. To use the words of Tom Payne, they may go up like a rocket, but are sure to come down ignominiously like its extinguished stick. Hundreds of such nostrums have gone up and come down since the introduction of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, nearly the fifth of a century ago. Yet it still remains the supreme tonic of the age. It has not, and never has had a rival in efficacy or popularity, and now stands at the head of all proprietary remedies manufactured on this side of the Atlantic. In every community on this continent, or in South America, it is the accepted remedy for dyspepsia, bilious complaints, constipation, general debility, nervous weakness, and many other unpleasant or dangerous maladies. A medicine so widely extended is of course pirated and imitated by dealers without conscience or integrity.

Therefore, let every man and woman who designs to purchase the genuine Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, see to it that they have what they pay for, and not the results of an infamous imposture. Look carefully at label, stamp, and name blown in the glass, and do not forget that the *true bitters* is sold in bottles only.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 102 SECOND AVENUE.

Buy None but the Best.

The Improved Sampson & Howe

Standard Scales,

OF ALL SIZES AND VARIETIES.
Also, PATENT MONEY DRAWER AND GROCERS' FIXTURES.
SOUDER & M'CLURG,
63 WOOD STREET.

Littell & Mechling,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

Old Rye Whisky,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES AND LIQUORS

237 LIBERTY

AND

244 PENN STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Offer for Sale the following Well Known Brands of Liquors, &c.:

WHISKIES.

317 bbls. McKim, 1 to 5 Years Old.
455 do. Golden Wedding, 1 to 3 Years old.
100 do. Family Circle, 1 Year Old.
368 do. Wm. Lee, 1 to 3 Years Old.
312 do. Jones and Brinker, 1 to 3 Years Old.
228 do. M. Weis, Cop. Dist., 1 to 5 Years old.
92 do. S. C. Mecracken & Co. 3 Years Old.
65 do. A. J. Caton, 4 Years Old.
52 do. Mestrezat, 3 Years Old.
200 do. Own Brand, D, 2 Years Old.
150 do. Own Brand, O V, 3 Years Old.
100 do. Own Brand, S S S, 4 Years Old.
100 do. Own Brand, M, 5 Years Old.

COGNAC BRANDIES.

James, Hennessey & Co., 1868, 1865, 1863, 1858.
Pinet, Castillon & Co., 1867, 1865, 1863, 1860.
J. Dennis, Henry Mounie & Co.
Eau-De-Vie Vieille.

ROCHELLE BRANDIES.

Pellevoisin Freres, A Seignette.

HOLLAND GINS.

Cologne, Bohlegs and Palm Tree.

RUMS.

Jamaica, St. Croix, New England (Crystal Spring).

Scotch and Irish Whiskies.

Ramsey's, (Scotch); Mehan's, (Irish).

PORT WINES.

Paul Emil Thomas, Crown, Pure Juice, Oporto and Koester's.

SHERRIES.

Cabinet, Cette, Paul Emil Thomas, Vallette, Crown, Topaz S O P, Harmony, Pale and Stars.

MADEIRAS.

Marseilles, Cette, Old South Side.

MALAGA.

Gomez (Dark and Sweet), Morastel and Muscatel.

CLARETS.

St. Juliens, Goddard Freres, Marga

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cents.; are dated 1 S.&S. for thirty years, interest payable February and August.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, September, 1871.

The local loan market is dull, and first-class offerings at the various bank boards are reported as comparatively light. Rates for money loaned show some abatement from the customary changes. There is a good deal of inquiry for first-class paper, which could be placed at from eight to ten per cent.—the latter figures for long dates.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	119	118 ¾	
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115	115	115
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114	114	114
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114¾	114¾	114¾
10-40s	111¾	111¾	111¾
Gold	113¼	113¼	113¼

—The New York *Herald's* resume of the stock market will interest not a few of the readers of this column: The stock market shows the revival of business attendant upon the return from the country of the leading men of the street, and a strong movement has been inaugurated in the direction of higher prices. The cliques generally left the market to itself in the summer vacation, but coming back found the summer dullness likely to become chronic. The operations of the Syndicate in placing the first instalment of the new loan had meantime given the financial situation a sort of roseate aspect, calculated to assist their plans, but the element of outside interest was lacking, and to stir this torpid interest into life was the first step toward animating the market. An analysis of the very muddled plans of the Secretary of the Treasury and Syndicate with reference to refunding the debt having encouraged them in the faith that money would at least not be more active, if, indeed, it did not become, if possible, easier under the intended disbursements of coin from the Treasury in payment of the five-twenties redeemed in excess of the funded three hundred millions, they set the example to the street by boldly buying stocks, and as the banks show an increase of loans to the extent of millions of the week their purchases have been quite that, if not more than that amount, considering that accommodation from private bankers is also at the command of borrowers on collaterals. The sentiment that stocks are already the cheapest investment in the market will find a market, because the professional speculators who scan daily the paying out of the Treasury package will "back up" this sentiment by going "short" of the market. The mass of the public who are in blissful ignorance of this "short" speculation and would never have the courage to venture upon it if they understood it, will quietly give the cliques such stock as they have not already parted with, and leave the great professional operators of the street to settle the contest between themselves. We had occasion to remark last summer that the present year was one in which the cliques have had the best of the game. The Rock Island break and the general decline in stocks following the liberal failure of Mr. Boutwell to place the new loan found the public out of stocks, the earlier high prices of the spring months having tempted them to sell. The lower prices reached in July brought in a good many of the public as buyers again, but hardly enough to constitute as important outside interest. The return of the market to its present high quotations has therefore left all with the cliques who have been "averaged" down and up the scale until they have sifted pretty much all the stock of the street into their own strong boxes. We look, therefore, for an active campaign the rest of the year. Every leading stock is cheaper, for sale just as soon as the market is sufficiently able to bear the load. The raising of prices last week was the only pressure put on by the cliques. Did they stand idly by and let the prevailing indifference of the public run into stagnation they would have hazarded their all and invited bankruptcy. A rising market was sure to catch a short interest at every turn in which they keep buying and buying until they found they had more than the capital stock of any company to control, when then they were the dictators of what the price of the stock should be. The week just closed shows an improvement ranging from two to four per cent., the latter extreme being reached in the case of Wabash, which was in sharp request against the closing of the books on the 15th inst. for the annual election. The improvement was well distributed over the leading stocks. The market was, however, irregular. Monday and Tuesday were very dull, Wednesday was brisk, Thursday dull, was the liveliest of the week, Friday and Saturday showing a slowing down of the speculative machine. The rise has also brought in a good many buyers—believers in a rising market, who, silencing their conviction that prices are high, take "a turn" to catch a few per cent. Such think because he is only one that is going to jump on the clique wagon and enjoy this solitary privilege. When these clan-destine speculators are numerous enough to hold all the cliques now own, and take a little more in the way of "short" stock from them besides, a crash will be discovered, and the unlucky crowd wake up to the fact that they have overreached themselves in the most disastrous manner.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of fluctuating stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

September 5, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
C. & I.	96	96¼	96	96¼	96¼	96¼
Do. Scrip	96	96¼	96	96¼	96¼	96¼
Erie	115	115½	116	116	116	116
Reading		102¾		102¾		
Harlem		130¾		130¾		
Mich. Cent.						
Lake Shore	113	113	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Illinois Cent.						
Clave. & Pitts.	123½	123¾	124	124	124¼	124¼
C. & N. W.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Do. pref.	94¼	94¼	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Rock Island	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
St. Paul	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
Do. pref	83	83	83	83	83	83
Tol. & Wabash		67¾		68		
Do. pref						
Fort Wayne	100	100	100	100	100	
Ohio & Miss	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47	47¾
Chic. & Alton		118¾		118¾		
Do. pref		130		130		
Pacific Mail	55	55½	55½	55¾		54¾
Adams Ex		68		68¾		
Wells-F. Ex		58		58¾		
American Ex		57½		57¾		
U. S. Ex	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Gold	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61¾
Philadelphia and Erie	29¾
Lehigh Navigation	39
Catawissa preferred	50
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	51¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62
North Pennsylvania Railroad	50
Camden and Amboy Railroad	123¾
Schuylkill Navigation	17½
Reading	102¾

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange. Stocks bought and sold on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, September 6, 1871. }

REMARKS—The market since our last has exhibited increasing firmness. Buyers were decidedly more numerous and more disposed to operate. As a general thing prices have an upward tendency. The weather was pleasant. The resumption of navigation to Brownsville by the slack water has produced unusual activity in the vicinity of the upper landing, trade being brisk and shipments heavy. Produce—receipts were liberal and prices well sustined. Groceries—Market strong. Holders are evidently well satisfied with the condition of the market. Coffees and sugars are strong both East and in our own market, the tendency being to advance. Syrups are held firmly at the advance previously noted. Butter firm with a good demand, particularly for fresh roll; the advance during the past week was from 4 to 6c ₰ lb. Grain, generally speaking, was firm; we can report a large business. The Corn Exchange was well patronized. A good deal of business was transacted yesterday.

The following are the ruling quotations in first hands. On the purchase of small lots prices are a fraction higher:

APPLES—The receipts are increasing since our last; 745 sbls were received; prices are a shade firmer. The extreme prices were $2 50@3 00 ₰ bbl.

ASHES—The supply keeps pace with the demand. The leading houses report a fair business doing. Soda Ash, common 4@4¼; refined 4½@4¾c; potash 7¼@7¾c; pearls 9c.

BEANS—Market firm with sales in a small way of white at $2@2 25 ₰ bu.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Steady; Sugar-cured Hams a shade higher; the receipts since our last were: Bacon, pieces, 3,884; tierces, 92. The leading houses report sales as follows: Hams, sugar-cured, 14½@15c; sugar-cured Shoulders 10c; plain shoulders 9½@9¾c; Sides plain 9¾c; clear sides 9¾c; Breakfast Bacon, 11¾@12c. Dried Beef 13c. Lard, city rendered tierces 9¾@10c; buckets and kegs 10c. Mess pork $14 75.

PEAS—In full demand, with sales at $2 25 ₰ bu.

BLACKBERRIES—Sales of new dried at 12c ₰ lb.

PEACHES—Sales of new pealed at 20@22c ₰ lb.

BEESWAX—There has been a slight decline, and we now quote at 29@29½ ₰ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ½-lb cans ₰ doz, $1 75; ₰ lb, $5. 1-lb can $6; 5-lb cans, $30 ₰ pail or doz.

BROOMS—The following are the rulings of the market: Perry $4 50; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $3 25; common, $2 25@2 50 per doz.

BUTTER—The market was firm with an active inquiry for fresh roll. The advance we have before noted has been maintained. The receipts since our last were 58 packages; we can report sales of strictly fresh roll at 22@23c ₰ lb; choice tubs were held at 19c@20 ₰ lb; common lots were dull and not wanted.

CHEESE—The market is quiet with sale Louisville Hydraulic ₰ 12@13c ₰ lb; Ohio Flats, 12½c; Ohio Cheddars, 13c; Johnston, ₰ 2 25; Rosendale, ₰ 100 lbs, $2 50; Cincinnati Hunter, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 ₰ bbl.

CANDLES—There is a fair demand; sales as follow: star, full weight, 19c; short 6s 19c; mould 12c ₰ lb.

CORN—The receipts being light the market was firm with a fair local demand. We note sales of New York Goshen at 156@15½c; Ohio Goshen 10@c; Ohio Prairie 93@95c; Diary 85@90c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—There is a regular demand, with sales Pennsylvania at $6 00@6 50, and Philadelphia $5 50.

CARBON OIL—The demand has increased and we are reported sales standard at 22½@23c. Small lots command the usual advance.

CORN MEAL—The demand is limited and prices dull; sales in a small way at 80@85c ₰ bush.

EGGS—The market was firm, with a good demand for fresh ones nicely put up. The tendency is to a further advance. We can report sales for export at 21@22c, and for city use held even higher.

FLOUR—The market was firm, with a fair local demand; prices, however, have undergone no quotable change. The receipts since our last foot up to 2,247 barrels, with a fair stock on hand. The mills are doing a good business, and are evidently well satisfied with the condition of the market. We can report sales of standard brands of spring extras $5 50@6 75; choice Minnesota bakers' flour $6 85@7 00; good to choice red winter wheat, $6 50@6 75; fancy brands at the usual advance.

GRAIN—The Corn Exchange was well attended and a good deal of interest were manifested. The receipts of grain since our last was liberal, viz: Corn sacks..... 1,325 Wheat sacks..... 1,652 Barley sacks..... 944 Rye sacks..... 272 Oats sacks..... 3,626

A fair business was transacted at the following: Wheat—Red $1 25@1 26; amber $1 28@1 30; white $1 32 1 38 per bushel. Oats—the demand is improving; holders are stronger and less anxious to sell. We quote sales: Black 41@42c; white 43@43½c; mixed 41@42c. Corn—The demand has fallen off. We quote sales of mixed shelled 60@62c; prime yellow 65@66. Rye—Offering light; market stronger. Sale, No. 1, 75c ₰ bush. Barley—Market inactive at present; dealers being apart in their prices. The time for activity is near at hand.

GROCERIES—Sugar—The market was steady with a fair demand. Refined sugars have advanced ¼c, although the advance in the East reached ½c ₰ lb. Coffee—Since our report in July brought in a good many of the public as buyers again, but hardly enough to constitute as important outside interest. The return of the market to its present high quotations has

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Trial of the Female Incendiaries.

Angry Discussion Between Thiers and the Italian Minister.

Sentence of the Female Incendiaries—Angry Discussion Between Thiers and Chevalier Nigra.

PARIS, September 5.—The trial of the female incendiaries is concluded. Four are sentenced to death, one to imprisonment in a fortress, and one to ten years' solitary imprisonment.

The journals say Thiers and the Chevalier Nigra, the Italian Minister, have had an angry discussion over the participation of Italy in the Gastein conference.

Removal of the Government to Paris Under Consideration.

VERSAILLES, September 5.—The debate on the removal to Paris will be continued to-morrow.

Rouher has accepted a nomination to a seat in the Assembly made vacant by the resignation of Deputy Abbatucci of Corsica, in his favor.

ELECTIONS YESTERDAY.

Republican Gain in Wyoming.

CHEYENNE, W. T., September 5.—The result of the election can't be definitely ascertained to-night. Republican members of the Legislature are elected in Albany county. In Carbon and Nintah counties it is thought the fusion candidates are elected over the regular Democratic ticket. Laramie and Sweetwater counties are doubtful. The Republicans are confident that there will be a majority of the friends of the national and territorial administrations in the Legislature. The last Legislature was unanimously Democratic.

Republican Victory in Wilmington, Del.

WILMINGTON, DEL., September 5.—The city election to-day was warmly contested, and resulted in favor of the Republicans. The Democratic majority in the Council is overthrown, and the Republicans have at least three majority, with one ward to hear from. For President of Council Joshua Manis has about 450 majority, and Kilgore, for Treasurer, over six hundred. This is a Republican gain of about fifty over the votes from city election last year.

SIX VESSELS LOST.

Two American, One Italian and Three English Ships Wrecked During the Late Hurricane.

HAVANA, September 5.—Advices from St. Thomas report the following disaster to shipping by the hurricane: The American brig Julia E. Carney was lost; the crew was saved. The bark Duke of Wellington was lost, the crew saved. Reports from Antigua state that three English vessels, the Hornet, Douglas and Westward, and the Italian ship Herd were lost.

FIRES.

Milwaukee, Wis.

MILWAUKEE, September 5.—A fire broke out at 1 P. M. to-day in Plankenton & Armour's smoke house, burning that and surrounding wooden buildings. The losses are Plankenton & Armour, $8,000; Packard's machinery depot, $10,000; John Flowers, commission, $2,000; Breden & Harwood, commission, $2,500; other small losses make a total of $25,000, partially insured.

Fon du Lac, Wis.

MILWAUKEE, September 5.—A special to the *Sentinel*, dated Fon du Lac, says the shingle mill of H. J. Vankuren in that place was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $6,000.

Cincinnati, O.

CINCINNATI, September 5.—Macneale & Urban's safe and lock manufactory took fire to-night from the engine room, and was soon enveloped in flames. Nearly the whole building was affected by the fire. The stock on hand and finished work, together with the tools and machinery in the building, were valued at $80,000. Nearly all this is injured, much of it destroyed. The total loss cannot be less than $50,000. Among the finished goods was a lot intended for the Exposition, valued at $5,000.

POLITICAL.

The Louisiana Muddle.

LONG BRANCH, September 5.—A committee of twenty of the Warmouth (Louisiana) delegation had an interview with the President to-day, and laid before him their grievances. After considerable consideration in relation to the facts contained in an address read, the President requested a copy, which was given him. He then said he would send it to the officers complained of, and have their statement before taking any action in the matter. He remarked also that the address presented a formidable array of charges against the federal officers there in the field. He said he had not authorized the use of troops, and that General Sheridan, and he believed the requisition of Marshal Packard, did not know they were to be used at a political convention. It is understood the committee prepared a careful statement of the interview, giving as near as possible the exact language used. This report, together with the address, will be published.

Greeley for President.

NEW YORK, September 5.—At a large meeting of the Union Republican Association in the Twentieth Assembly District of this city this evening, a motion was unanimously adopted recommending Horace Greeley to the National Convention as the candidate of their choice for the Presidency.

CRIME.

Terrible Tragedy in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, September 3.—The *Times* has information from Bloomfield, Duncan county, Mo., of a terrible tragedy enacted there on Sunday. It appears that a man named Hanna got into an altercation with parties not named, and took refuge in the house of his son-in-law, Mr. Sneeder, hotly pursued by a band of armed men with masked faces. Hanna, in the meantime, called some friends to his assistance, and when his pursuers came in sight, fired upon them, killing Jake Brown, Mr. Bidbox and Mr. Drummonds, and wounding another man, name unknown. Hanna is said to be a desperado, who has figured in some half dozen shooting scrapes. He openly runs an illicit distillery, and boldly defies the United States Marshal or his deputies, and threatens to shoot any officer who attempts to interfere with his property. The better class of citizens have no sympathy with these lawless men, and demand the arrest and speedy punishment of the parties engaged in this last affair, intimating that unless the law is enforced other means will be resorted to.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, September 5.

WHY OUR ACCOUNTS WERE TAKEN FROM BARINGS.

It was recently published as the reason which influenced the Government in making the transfer of the accounts of the State Department from the house of Baring Brothers & Co. to the American house of Clews, Habicht & Co., that the former had incurred the displeasure of our authorities at various times. This is erroneous. The motives which led to the change are in nowise those of dissatisfaction with either the general or any particular conduct of the house of Baring Bros. & Co., but simply to carry out the policy of the President of placing the public department in the hands of American bankers instead of those of foreign capitalists. This could be done with assurance of equal safety, promptness and accuracy; and the house of Baring is entitled to an expression of entire satisfaction from the Department of State for their management of its accounts and their dealings with the Department.

Titusville Petroleum Market.

TITUSVILLE, PA., September 5.—The *Courier* reports the petroleum market for Tuesday, September 5, as follows: Sales—

1,600 bbls upper road, P. T. Co., spot	$4 37½
1,000 bbls upper road, P. T. Co., spot	4 37½
1,000 bbls upper road, P. T. Co.	4 40
1,000 bbls upper road, T. P. Co.	4 45
1,000 bbls upper road, Church Run	4 50
500 bbls upper road	4 57½
1,000 bbls Story Farm, regardless	4 75
500 bbls Rouseville, regardless	4 75
1,000 bbls lower road, 47 gravity	4 75
500 bbls lower road, 47 gravity	4 75
1,000 bbls lower road, 47 gravity	4 77½
1,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity	4 90
2,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity	4 90
1,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity, N. G.	4 92½

The market remains very quiet, and may be quoted fairly firm, though in the absence of buyers some slight concession appears necessary to secure a purchaser. Production reports are looked for with considerable interest, and business appears to await their appearance. On the upper road the day closed with a slightly weaker feeling, a decline of 2½c being noted for P. T. Co. and 5c for C. R. On the lower road and at Oil City prices were well sustained, though the extreme upper figures of the day before were not reached.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Death of an Old Boatman.

ST. LOUIS, September 5.—George Y. Stackpole, the oldest Illinois boatman, but for some time past living on his farm, near Florence, Illinois, died last Friday.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 5.—River seven feet six, having risen four inches, and stationary. Arrived—Argosy, Wheeling. Departed—J. W. Skillinger, Kanawha. Warm and clear.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 5.—River risen eleven inches and still rising, with twenty-two inches in the chute, and three feet seven inches at the head of the canal. There will be four or five inches more water. Departed—Umpire, Cairo.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, September 5.—Clear and hot. River fallen two inches. Dullest day of the season. Port list: Up—Fayette, 8 A. M.; Eagle, 9 A. M. Down—Rapidan No. 2, 11 A. M. Down—Greenback, 11 A. M.; Tobe Hurt, 6 A. M., all with moderate trips.

Cairo.

CAIRO, September 5.—Port list: R. P. Walt, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 10 P. M.; Burkesville, Clarksville and Return, 2 A. M.; J. W. Kellogg, St. Louis to New Orleans, 8 A. M.; Carrie V. Kountz, Cairo to St. Louis, 4 P. M.; City of Chester, St. Louis to Memphis, 5 P. M.; E. Yaeger, St. Louis to New Orleans, 6 P. M. The steamer Eckert went to the wreck of the Antelope to-day, finds no examination, and it is reported she cannot be raised. River rose ten inches. Clear: mercury 82.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, September 5.—Arrived—City of Cairo, Memphis; Lucy Bertram and Northwestern, Keokuk; Southwestern, Church and Mohawk, New Orleans; Sioux City, Arkansas river; Huntsville, Peoria. Departed—Henry Ames, New Orleans; Julia, Vicksburg; Lake Superior, St. Paul; Lucy Bertram, Keokuk; Alice, Kansas City. River stationary. Weather clear and warm. The Carrie V. Kountz will run docks here to-morrow and come off Sunday probably. Several boats are aground between here and Cairo.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, September 5.—Warm and clear. Arrived—Celeste, Arkansas river. Departed—Belfast and St. Joseph, St. Louis; Mary Miller, New Orleans; Mary Boyd, Arkansas river; Colorado, Vicksburg.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, September 5.—Clear and pleasant. River still falling. Departed—Fort Gibson, below.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, September 5.—Down—Ouachita Belle, 2 A. M.; Capital City, 2 P. M. S. Pike, 7 P. M. Warm and clear. River falling.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 5.—Arrived—H. S. Turner, Louisville; Ruticon and Andy Johnson, St. Louis. Departed—M. J. Wicks and Mollie Moore, St. Louis.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, September 5.—Cattle—receipts for the past three days 6,100 head or 61 cars against 92 last week; market opens active and higher at an advance of $@$c for good cattle, common cattle in no demand; sales 151 Ohio steers, 1,254 to 1,525 lbs, at $5 12½@6 37; 141 Indiana steers, 976 to 1,441 lbs, $4 25@6 00; 125 Illinois steers, 1,111 to 1,526 lbs, $5@5 75; 96 Texas steers, 1,102 to 1,186 lbs, $5 87½@6 12½; 66 Kentucky steers, 1,254 lbs, $5 12½, and a number of Michigan steers, 685 to 1,325 lbs, at $4 50@5 00. Sheep—receipts 7,700 or 14 cars, 8 cars not offered here; market opens quiet and nominally unchanged; sales 31 Ohio sheep, 77 to 87 lbs, at $4 62½, and 118 sheep and lambs, 68 lbs, at $5. Hogs—receipts 9,017 head; market quiet and lower and the quality shows generally poor; sales Michigan grassers plenty and sales at $4 25@4 50 for Canadas to choice.

EASTERN RAILROAD DISASTER.

Indignation Meeting—A Reform in the Management of the Road Demanded.

BOSTON, September 5.—An indignation meeting at Lynn, to-night, on the Revere disaster, was attended by a great crowd. The Mayor of the city, Mr. Walden, presided. Most of the prominent citizens of the place made speeches, and a long series of resolutions were adopted. The latter declare that railroad corporations having certain powers and privileges granted them by law, are nevertheless servants of the people, bound by the most solemn obligations to provide everything needful for the safety and convenience of passengers; that this painful event demonstrates the necessity for a radical change in the present railroad system, and it is therefore demanded that no desire for dividends or profits shall be permitted to prevent immediate use on the Eastern Railroad of the best appliances of modern invention for stopping and controlling trains, or for the transmission of information between trains and stations. They further demand a thorough and impartial investigation of the recent disaster, that justice may be done; though convinced that whoever of the subordinates may have been most criminally negligent, the management are very highly responsible for this dreadful catastrophe. A committee of several leading citizens was appointed to go before the president and directors of the road, and urge the immediate making of the necessary improvements, &c., if desirable, to appear before the Railroad Commissioners and the Legislature in furtherance of the object. The principal speech of the meeting was made by ex-Congressman John R. Allen. He spoke in strong terms of what he called the negligence and parsimony of the managers of the Eastern Road, and stated that he considered these the prime causes of the disaster.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 5, 1871.
HERMAN'S SONS.

The tenth annual convention of the German order of Herman's Sons was held to-day. Forty delegates were present from the Western States, and fifty from the State of New York. The reception was given to the farmers to-night, consisting of a torchlight procession and banquet at the Germania assembly rooms. Four thousand men marched in the procession.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

CHICAGO AND SOUTHWESTERN.

LEAVENWORTH, KS., September 5.—General Dun, as commissioner to adjust questions arising in connection with the right of way of the Chicago and Southwestern Railroad across the Government reservation at this place, arrived here to-day. He found the railroad company and the military authorities acting in harmony, and granted the right of way upon the line selected by the company.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

Davy Brown, a small boy, accidentally shot his sister in play at a dance, in Nashville, Monday evening. She is not expected to live.

Mrs. A. F. Israel fell dead in her house at New Albany, Indiana, yesterday.

The Colored Baptist Association of Indiana met at New Albany yesterday. The attendance is large.

A passenger, name not known, fell from the steamer Camelia, near West Point, Kentucky, yesterday, and was drowned.

William R. Meany, for several years past connected with the press of Baltimore, died in that city yesterday.

Henry Minckley committed suicide in Salt Lake City yesterday.

The Charleston (S. C.) Board of Health report no deaths from yellow fever within the twenty-four hours ending last evening.

The twenty-third anniversary of the American Pomological Society, which will be held in Richmond, Virginia, to-day, promises to be the largest gathering of fruit-growers ever assembled in the United States. Over two hundred exhibitors and persons interested in fruit growing, representing nearly every State in the Union, had already arrived last night. The show of fruit is magnificent.

The President and family will visit New York to-day. They will return to Long Branch this evening, and then prepare to leave next Tuesday, when they will visit Henry Smith and family, at Washington, Pa., remaining there two weeks. They will then take a western trip, and arrive in Washington, D. C., about the 15th of October.

The American Railway Master Mechanics' Association will hold its fourth annual session in Louisville on Tuesday the 12th inst. The Committee of Arrangements have arrived, and that city will be the headquarters during the session, which will be held in rooms provided at that hotel.

Hon. P. H. Leslie, Governor-elect of Kentucky, was inaugurated yesterday at the capital with unusual upon such occasions in that State. The venerable Judge Robertson, Chief Justice of Kentucky, over eighty years old, weak and helpless from age and paralysis, was conveyed to the stand and administered the oath of office. He had to be supported by two gentlemen while doing so. At the conclusion of that ceremony he declared Governor Leslie duly installed as Governor of Kentucky, and inaudibly to all, announced that his weak and trembling voice his resignation of the office he has so long and faithfully filled, and then sank back into his seat, quite exhausted with his effort and emotion. The scene was a very affecting picture. The venerable Judge, grown gray in honorable service of the State, performing the sad act of his official life, and then surrendering to the people the trust he had so long and faithfully guarded, was striking and impressive. Governor Leslie then delivered his inaugural address. He promised to do his utmost to secure harmony between the State and Federal Governments, and the protection of every citizen in his rights under the laws.

Miss Carrie Debow, daughter of the late Mr. Debow, editor of *Debow's Review*, a girl of fifteen, accidentally set her dress on fire this evening, at Nashville, whilst dressing for a party. Dr. W. L. Nichol ran to her assistance and succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but found that she was fatally burned. It was apprehended last evening that she could not survive. Dr. Nichol had his hands badly burned.

THE PEOPLE'S MONTHLY.

We have already recorded our opinion of the general character and merits of this excellent journal, the September number of which is now out. In recurring to the same subject month after month it is difficult to avoid falling into a certain stereotyped style of phrase, which sometimes borders on the suspicion of insincerity. And yet, if the language is heckneyed, the commendation which we intend is as hearty and spontaneous as a thorough conviction of the uncommon value and desert of the paper can make it. We are, therefore sincere and in earnest when we say that Pittsburgh—its thinkers and workers, its manufacturers and artisans, its fathers and mothers—its *people*, in short, without distinction of class or condition—ought to place the interests of behind its back and lift it into unmistakable financial prosperity. The present number presents a number of improvements over its predecessors, and whether as regards illustrations, or editorial and contributorial matter, is by the highest degree creditable to the hearts and brains of the originators of the enterprise. We have not space to enumerate its distinctive features, and if we had we should prefer to urge our readers to study them for themselves. But we have both room and hearty good will to repeat that it is a high-toned and well conducted publication, every way wholesome and healthy, and deserving of abundant support.

The Nathan Murderer Again.

One James Howard, who describes himself as a laborer, aged thirty-two years, and by birth an Englishman, has been arrested at Savannah on suspicion of being the Nathan murderer. He is a slim man of medium height, with black, neatly trimmed mustache and chin whiskers, a prominent, slightly squilinr nose, piercing dark eyes, small head, remarkable for its retreating front. When questioned, in an off-hand manner, he was on his guard immediately. He said he had come to Cincinnati lately from the oil country of Pennsylvania, and that he had no idea of the cause of his arrest.

A RICHESTER paper thus describes another invention for propelling canal boats: In a groove at the bottom of the boat, running fore and aft, are three paddles attached to a rod also running fore and aft. These paddles are attached to the shaft by hinges, and when the shaft is moved by cranks in the boat the paddles move also against the water, forcing the boat along. When the shaft goes back the paddles swing up against the bottom of the boat and offer no resistance to the water. The principle of propulsion is like that on which a duck's foot moves in the water. That the boat can be propelled by this plan has been demonstrated, but with regard to power a fair test has not yet been made.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

TUESDAY, September 5, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Barom'r	Change in 24 hrs.	Thermometer.	Change in 24 hrs.	Direction of wind.	Velocity.	Pressure.	Weather.
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.86	..01	71	3	S. W.	2	02	B
Cleveland, O.	29.87	..02	71	2	S. W.	1	01	B
Chicago, Ill.	29.83	..03	73	1	S.	9	00	C
Cincinnati, O.	29.97	..02	76	1	....	....	..	A
Cleveland, O.	29.94	..04	70	4	....	....	..	A
Davenport, Iowa	29.90	..01	74	1	....	....	..	A
Detroit, Mich.	29.84	..01	74	3	S. W.	1	01	B
Memphis, Tenn.	29.93	..04	82	0	....	....	..	A
Nashville, Tenn.	29.93	..04	82	0	S.	2	02	A
New Orleans, La.	29.84	..04	76	3	N. E.	5	12	B
Pittsburgh, Pa.	29.96	..02	71	2	S.	6	04	B
Shreveport, La.	....	....	77	7	....	....	..	A
St. Louis, Mo.	29.85	..01	77	3	S. W.	2	02	A
St. Paul, Minn.	29.96	..01	66	4	....	....	..	A

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, thus: A, calm; B, gentle; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant break; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by letters, as follows: A, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record in the office of Recorder Thomas H. Hunter, since our last report:

John F. Dravo to Godfrey Krouse, August 21, 1871; lot No. 77 in original plan, borough McKeesport, with buildings $2,000

G. W. Schmidt, et al., to Andrew Bhuma, August 14, 1871; lots Nos. 4 and 5 in Schmidt's total plan of Sample farm, in Shaler township $10 00

John C. Brown to Mary Golloghy, September 1, 1871; lot No. 69 in J. Brown's plan, borough of St. Clair $1,000 00

J. T. McKnight to James Nelson, September 5, 1871; lots Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11 in J. T. McKnight's plan, in Robinson township, with buildings $1,200

Wm. McClurg to Thos S. Granger, May 15, 1871; lot No. 99 in John McClurg's heirs' plan, borough of St. Clair $400 00

Jacob Legler to John Maier, August 24, 1871; lot No. 23 in Warner, Painter & Lorenz's plan, Allegheny City, with buildings $7,500

John C. Brown to Mary Golloghy, October —, 1871; lot No. 222 in J. Brown's plan, Borough of St. Clair $300 00

Goldsmith Wirth, et ux to John Zimmer, September 5, 1871; lot No. 9, in plan of the Leech property in Pittsburgh, late Lawrenceville buildings $2,200 00

Thos. J. McClure, et ux, to John M. Upperman, May 15, 1871; lot No. 85, in John McClurg's heirs' plan, borough of St. Clair $400 00

Isabella Powell, et al, to Casper A. Carpenter, April 14, 1870; 20x100 feet on Federal street, Allegheny buildings $2,000 00

FOR INDIGESTION, Dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

New Veterinary Office.

Mr. Jennings, a veterinary surgeon, has opened up an office at Jackson & Devore's livery stable, 117 Third avenue, above Wood street, and those having horses that require treatment will, if they consult their own interest, give him a call. Mr. Jennings thoroughly understands the diseases of horses and cattle, and their treatment, which he has acquired by a long and successful practice. In his practice he has also detected a number of new diseases which have frequently resulted fatally, as the surgeons generally do not know the character of these diseases, and thus do not apply the proper treatment. Mr. Jennings has been connected with the State Agricultural College six years, and with the Philadelphia Veterinary College some sixteen years, with which he is still connected. He has in his office excellent specimens illustrating the nature of the diseases of horses, which will be greatly increased in a few days, as he has ordered on a large collection of specimens from his private cabinet in the Philadelphia college. Mr. Jennings has also written a number of books on the diseases of horses and cattle and their management, which can be had at his office. Mr. Jennings has associated himself with his son, who is also well acquainted with the treatment of horses, and either one can be seen in the office at all hours.

Public Amusements.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—Little Nell, the California Diamond, appeared for the second time last evening as *Katy*, in the sensational drama of "Katy Did." The audience was large, and, judging by the frequency of applause, well pleased. Little Nell is certainly a wonderfully actress, considering her age—only fourteen years—and she takes a very high place in the list of dramatic celebrities. The "limp speech" is full of local hits, and is received with shouts of laughter and applause. The stock company render efficient aid in making the drama pass off successfully. "Katy Did" will be repeated to-night.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Chanfrau had a goodly-sized audience last night to see his fine impersonation of *Kit Redding*, in "Kit, the Arkansas Traveler." As far as he is concerned, there is nothing left to wish for. He has the Arkansas idiom to perfection, and in many of the scenes acts most effectively. The play is, we should infer from what than anything ever produced here. The cast is a fine one, and presents the company to the best advantage. "Kit" is on the programme for this evening, and the large house should be filled.

VARIETIES.—Eva and Fred Costello, the Majiltons, Venturoli and the large variety company under Manager Aims's direction, afford attractions sufficient to crowd a house three times the size of the Varieties Theater, and it is little wonder that standing room is difficult to find. No better entertainment of the same class is given in the United States than that to be witnessed nightly at the Penn street house. A very fine bill is to be given to-night.

ALLEGHENY.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

THE handsome new school building on Liberty street, near the East Park, in the Fourth ward, will be formally dedicated to-morrow evening. The exercises will consist of addresses to be delivered by Judge Kirkpatrick, Revs. Joseph Kerr and Joseph King and others. The exercises will be interspersed with music. The friends of education generally are invited to attend.

For some time past a number of parties have been in the habit of loafing around the office of Dr. Carnicke, on First street. On Monday night the party congregated around the office, and the Doctor requested them in a polite manner to move on. At the request of the physician was not complied with, when a young man named John Brown in the crowd. No information has been made.

A MAN named Mellinger entered a drug store on yesterday morning and asked for fifteen cents worth of arsenic, stating that he was going to use the poison for the purpose of killing flies. The clerk, not suspecting any danger, sold the arsenic, when Mellinger left the store. The clerk then took the poison. He soon commenced vomiting, and Dr. Hall, who happened to pass by, learning the cause of the vomiting, had him removed to the store of Mr. Thomas C. Walter, on Ohio street, where the proper restoratives were applied, and the man was soon in a fair way of recovery.

A VERY interesting temperance meeting was held on Monday night in the lecture room of the Independence Mission Church, under the auspices of the society presided over by Rev. Mr. Cellars. Eloquent addresses were delivered by the pastor and other gentlemen, perhaps the most effective of all being the remarks of a reformed and gifted man in the prime of life, who, after many years of miserable slavery to the tyranny of drink, has shaked off his fetters and is striving to trample the vile thing under his feet. His simple, earnest words, freighted with the sad solemnity which a wrecked life gives, created a marked impression on the audience.

A LITTLE girl aged thirteen years, called on the Secretary of the Board of Poor Directors, yesterday, to obtain assistance to enable her to bury her dead sister, who she has an aunt living. She stated that Jennie Keer, deceased. The funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock P. M., Wednesday. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

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EDUCATIONAL.

Meeting of the Board of School Controllers—Reports of Committees—Miscellaneous Business.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of School Controllers was held last evening in the Common Council Chamber.

The meeting was called to order at seven and a half o'clock by the President, Rev. Joseph King, who offered the opening prayer. Roll called. Minutes read and approved.

Reports were now received from the Visiting Committee of the respective wards. The second, third and Fifth wards reported the names of a number of teachers that had been appointed to fill vacancies. The names have already been published. The elections were confirmed. Dr. Riggs, from the Sixth ward, reported that the school house would not be finished for two weeks yet, and therefore the school would not be opened until that time. Mr. Eaton, from the Committee on colored schools, reported that the buildings had been repainted throughout.

Mr. Patterson, from the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, reported that the committee had been unable to ascertain how the resolution offered at the last meeting would affect the aggregate amount paid to teachers, and recommended that the salaries be the same for the year 1871-72 as they were the previous year.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Dennison moved that the report be referred back to the committee. Carried.

Mr. Miller, from the Committee on Rules and Regulations, submitted a report which was adopted, except that part relative to night schools. The committee reported that the time for the opening of the night schools be changed from the third Monday of September to the fifth Monday of October.

Mr. Miller moved that suitable blanks be prepared for the use of the night schools. Carried.

Dr. Riggs called up that part of the report of the Committee on School Inspection relative to appointing a committee of three on night schools, who shall visit the schools during the months of February and March, and receive a compensation of three dollars a day for every day so employed.

Dr. Riggs moved that that part of the report be adopted.

A protracted discussion now ensued, after which the motion was adopted by a vote of 21 to 7.

A number of bills were now read by the secretary, and warrants ordered to be drawn for their payment.

Mr. Dennison offered a resolution that no pupil be allowed to attend any public school in this city who may be in any house in which there has been small-pox exists, or may have existed within two weeks prior to the time of the application for admission, and that the principals be required to enforce the resolution.

Mr. Smith offered as a substitute that the Board of Health be requested to send to the Secretary of the Board the name of any family where small-pox exists, and that the Secretary of the Board be instructed to immediately communicate the same to the principals in such a ward. The substitute was adopted. The Board then adjourned.

SOUTH SIDE.

BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting.

The Council of Birmingham held a regular monthly meeting last evening in the office of Justice Salisbury, on Fourteenth street.

Burgess Salisbury occupied the chair, and the following members were present: Messrs. Atterbury, Conway, Duncan, Doyle and Schneider.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Atterbury, from the Finance Committee, reported having paid $2,500 extended for sixty days. He had no report to present from the Treasurer.

Mr. Duncan stated that the Street Commissioner had been instructed not to set any more curb stone on Virgin alley until the difficulty pending was settled. The question regarding the paving of the alley was referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Doyle, from the Market Committee, reported that, in consequence of the obstructions to Diamond square, the market was being held at the corner of Thirteenth street, and the citizens made no complaint whatever to the country people standing temporarily on said thoroughfare.

Mr. Doyle also stated that reports had reached him of nuisances in the shape of filth in the Diamond Square, and he had ordered Mr. Pearson, of the Board of Health, to have the same removed.

Mr. Atterbury reported that he had ordered the same gentleman to sprinkle lime in the Diamond Square, if the same was deemed necessary.

The same gentleman also reported that the Director had been endeavoring to secure an interview with the officers of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, but he had not met with any success. A conference will likely be held this week.

Mr. Duncan, from the Special Committee, reported that he had set on foot measures for the abatement of the nuisance at the foot of Seventeenth street. Report accepted and approved.

The clerk read the following communication from the Sanitary Committee:

WHEREAS, The force of scavengers employed by the Street Commissioner is inadequate to keep the streets in a proper sanitary condition during the present epidemic of small-pox, therefore

Resolved, That the Committee would suggest to Councils the propriety of increasing the force of street cleaners during the present year.

The Committee would further suggest to your honorable body the propriety of using disinfectants in the localities most infected with the disease; also to appoint a person or persons to act as messengers for those families having small-pox, and make it the further duty of the messenger that the person or who are in close relation with those having small-pox be allowed to leave the house. The Committee would again draw the attention of Council to the condition of Carson street and its gutters. Received and filed.

Mr. Duncan—At last meeting a motion was made instructing the Passenger Railway Company to clean Carson street. It was the dirtiest street in the borough. Edwards alley had been reported as a nuisance at last meeting, and the Street Commissioner visited it and washed it out from one end to the other with hose.

Mr. Atterbury said the gutters on Carson street were in a filthy condition, and the Passenger Railway Company had paid no heed to the request to have them cleaned. He moved that the Street Commissioner clean them immediately and charge the same to the company.

Mr. Duncan thought for the good of the borough that the gutters should be washed once a week at least.

Mr. Doyle—The Water Company may object to the use of water.

Mr. Atterbury—I don't think the Company would object if the water was used on Saturday after the mills were stopped. The motion was then carried.

Mr. Atterbury said there were some wholesome suggestions in the communication of the Sanitary Committee.

The Burgess said there were contingencies arising where money ought to be provided; for instance, a young man, a stranger in the borough, without friends or money, was taking the small-pox, and a hospital in the city offered to receive him at $10 per week; he has no money, and what is to be done?

Mr. Doyle moved that the Sanitary Committee receive an appropriation of $500, and that they be empowered to act in the matter of the spread of the small-pox as their judgment may dictate.

The Burgess stated that in case the Sanitary Committee could, by a little money, isolate a case and prevent the spread of the small-pox, the appropriation of $500 would indeed be a small sum.

Mr. Atterbury's motion was then adopted.

Mr. Doyle suggested that the Sanitary Committee procure physicians to vaccinate free of charge.

Mr. Atterbury said as Dr. Thomas was on the Sanitary Committee, he presumed poor persons were vaccinated for nothing.

Mr. Snyder said it was the wrong time of the year to be vaccinated. He knew of persons being vaccinated and taking the small-pox immediately. There were two or three such cases in Fox alley.

Mr. Atterbury said that physicians asserted there would be no check to the epidemic until everybody was vaccinated. He moved therefore that the Sanitary provide free vaccination to all desiring the same.

The monthly reports were then presented, as follows:

The report of the Treasurer showed receipts to the amount of $14,686 29, expenditures aggregating $11,275 08, and a balance of $1,813 22 in the Treasury. The Wharfmaster's receipts reached $40. The Market Master reported receipts amounting to $145 25. The Weighmaster's receipts aggregated $82 15. The Market Master's report for June and July showed the following receipts: June, $621 46; July, $416 54. The Street Commissioner reported expenditures to the amount of $258 90. The reports were accepted and approved.

The clerk read a communication from the Cashier of the First National Bank, setting forth that their bank could not give four per cent. for the money of the Borough unless they received it all—market house bonds.

Mr. Atterbury moved that the funds be deposited along with the market funds in the Iron and Glass Savings Bank.

Mr. Duncan moved an amendment that proposals be invited from the banks willing to pay interest on monthly current balances, excepting the market fund. The amendment was accepted and the motion as amended adopted.

On motion of Mr. Atterbury, the wharfmaster was instructed to make detailed reports hereafter.

The clerk then read a number of bills which, on motion, were ordered to be paid. These, including appropriations and outstanding warrants, aggregated $3,700.

An appropriation of $500 was ordered by the Council for street purposes for the ensuing month.

On motion, adjourned.

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MWF

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As the whale cannot talk, what caused Jonah and the fish to disagree? A. Jonah wanted to come ashore to get the Housekeeps' Consolation. Ask your groceman for it.

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New China Ware,
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DIED.

HIMSEN.—On Monday, September 4th, at 8½ o'clock A. M., MRS. ELEANOR HIMSEN, relict of the late Peter Himsen.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 1,721 Carson street, East Birmingham, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. Services at St. John's Church, Birmingham. Carriages leave the H. Devore's, No. 104 Grant street, opposite the Cathedral, at 8½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

KERR.—September 4th, at noon, at the residence of her mother, No. 266 Penn avenue, ELIZABETH, eldest daughter and Robert D. Kerr, deceased.

The funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, 7th inst. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

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